The Chicago Tribune.

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NEW YORK.

Another Extra Gold Sale by Secretary Boutwell.

Great Merriment Over Jimmy O'Brien's Reform Card.

What Boss Tweed Thinks of the Taxpayers' Movement.

Statement of the City Debt by the Special Committee.

Examination of Persons Charged with Stealing and Destroying Vouchers.

The Grand Duke Alexis to Monopolize the Clarendon Hotel.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—In view of the operations of the Wall street stock and gold exchanges, Secretary Boutwell this morning, by tacking up gold day continues for gold, at 4 o'clock, to-day, the Assistant Treasurer will offer for sale an extra amount of gold. In order to counteract their schemes, the Government sold $4,000,000 gold to-day, in place of the $1,000,000 advertised. It is to be repeated in well-informed circles that the ordinary gold sale by $4,000,000 to-morrow will be followed by another of $4,000,000 on Saturday. The receipts of currency and gold into the Treasury are sufficient to warrant extra purchases of bonds to the amount of about $15,000,000, so that the Government possesses the power to keep the bogus operators under, in spite of the locking-up process. The Wall street speculators. The Sub-Treasury was crowded with brokers, awaiting the sale at 10 o'clock, and as soon as the announcement was made, there was a tremendous rush to the Stock Exchange and the Gold Room. The streets were full of men rushing frantically around the streets caused many observers and passers-by to stop and gaze in wonder. The excitement during the day very much the appearance of a panic. Men from the top of the Treasury steps to the interior of the Stock Exchange and the Gold Room. Both of these places were the scene of wild excitement. When the announcement of the sale was made, there was, for about two minutes, a rush to sell stocks generally, and prices declined 1 to 1 per cent. At the close there was an improvement in the tone of the market, and prices advanced. The market closed firm at the following rates for some of the leaders of the leading men were trying to buy. A leading railway operator is said to have bought $4,000,000 gold to-day for the purpose of making a corner in the market more stringent. He and his brokers are willing hard to get every one they can reach to sell on the stone they have, and to go short of the market, while his confidential broker is said to have orders from him to buy whenever the market is weak or rates are reasonable. It is reported that the combination will lock up $5,000,000 more greenbacks to-morrow.

THE MONEY MARKET

was abundantly supplied, at ½ to 6 per cent on government bonds, and 6 to 7 per cent on stock collaterals.

THE GOVERNMENT BOND MARKET

closed steady. The closing quotations for Pacific Railroad securities were as follows: Central Pacific gold bonds, 101½ to 101¾; Union Pacific gold bonds, 93¾ to 93⅞; land grants, 83½; bonds, 79 to 79¼; stocks, 57⅜ to 57⅝.

THE FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKET

is firmer at the close. Prime bankers' 60-day sterling bills are quoted at 109¼, and sight at 110¼.

THE GOLD MARKET

was active and excited, owing to the action of the Secretary of the Treasury. The price opened at 111¼, advanced to 112⅜, and then, after violent fluctuations, declined to 112⅛, on the announcement of the sale. It afterwards recovered to 112¾, and closed at that price at 3 P. M. The rates paid for borrowing were 1-16, 3-64, 1-64, 1-32, 1 per cent, gold; 6, 5, 3 per cent to flat, and for carrying 5, 6, 3, and 1 per cent. The following are the quotations: Gold opened at 111¼ to 111¾ at the close. The bids for government sold at the Assistant Treasury to-day amounted to $5,405,000, at prices ranging from 111.31 to 112.36. The awards, $4,000,000, were made at 111.51 to 112.36.

DRY GOODS.

The dry goods jobbers are buying considerable from the importers and commission agents to sort up their stocks, which have been much reduced by the sales of the last week. Prices are now taken a heavy amount of goods, especially in domestics. Prices generally are firm, and there is no surplus in any particular line.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The market was less active for State and Western flours, but the business was still good, and prices very firm, with an advance of 5@10c on some cases; but there was very little change to make in genuine quotations. The wheat market was unsettled, and closed heavy. Corn was ½ cent better, and moderately active.

HEWITT'S BRIDE'S CARD.

Jane O'Brien's card, stating that he is with the house, heartily, against Tammany robbers and police scoundrels, creates much merriment, both among the Democrats and Young Progs, who in view of the vast corrupt patronage in the city. It is said Brown that for nine months he kept from the public important facts which have led to the dissolution of the Ring, in order that he might use them as a means of extorting from its members an allowance of an unjust claim of over $200,000 against the City Treasury. It is said that he finally refused, point blank, to allow his bill, and then O'Brien became virulent and indignant. Every prominent politician in the city is trying to witness to desert and betray his fellow-plunderers, and swear only himself to have been innocent.

WHAT BOSS TWEED SAYS.

Wm. M. Tweed has been debating his position to an interviewing reporter. Concerning the fact that he has not been consulted by the Hall-Connolly fight, Tweed says: "Shall come to the front quite unexpectedly. It is a long story. Political movements for the acquisition or retention of power are part of the game we are all playing for, but I am not responsible for man's character are another thing. I want these charges made against me brought into court. I don't believe any man ever cleared himself from false accusations by writing to the newspapers. The court is the place to do that, and that is where I want to go. Some of these gentlemen will need no Ouija to tell out of this fight clear and square as any man in the community. Only give me a chance to meet the charges in a court of law, and I am sure I shall be happy to see I am in a fight, and from present appearances I shall be supremely happy this time." Tweed is evidently in good spirits. Says the fight will knock. Why don't they come down to individuals, and go for me? Charges against me are the usual political charges. Charges against William M. Tweed are personal, and these fill need and answer to the satisfaction of the whole world. Respecting a combination of Democrats forming against him, he remarked: "Let them try it. They have been combining for years, and they haven't done it yet. You mention Democrats who are opposed to me. Why, no one knew him till he brought him to the front and sent him to Congress. He was never at the front before, and never will be again. Nobody knows him but his stay at home, and all the rest of them. If they bow at me, all right. I do own considerable property, real estate, and pay I own. Real estate is a good thing to have. I don't want to sell a dollar's worth. It is the best kind, or they wouldn't have it. Mayor Hall and myself made Comptroller it wouldn't have brought up the question about these bills we are charged to have paid. The question would have been on the Comptroller's office one, and those claims sold to be fraudulent. When those get into court, you'll find no there fast enough. That's the way to get the modern scouts of politics."

Mr. Ellis, the *Budget* thinks: "I have observed that the long *e* of the fourteenth century was our *a* in father, and long *i* as in Mary. Thus long *i* ran: 'I bind of indeed there is a home, but we doubt whether it is entirely satisfactorily proved the long *i* to have had the sound of the French *deux*. Although with him this sound was then the *ai* in said he or in moon, but question whether this was the *ay* in eye. We have, however, no space for criticism. The conclusions which we consider satisfactory are: Nothing of value, and nothing of importance. The remarkable difference between the two sounds of the fourteenth and nineteenth centuries, lies, for instance, in the way to pronounce *age ange*, read as *rage*, *time* as *rime*, *pronounce* as *proune*, *mouth* as *mooth*, *love*, *love*, boil as *bile*, *toil* as *tile*, *join* as *jine*, *point* as *pint*, *sounds*, according to Mr. Ellis, for *sounds*, *age*, *rage*, *feel* as *feel*, *eye*, *eye*, *I* as *I*, *oil* as *oil*, *point* as *pint*, *sounds* as *sounds*. Nothing to have the present sounds, and the Scottish sound of *ein*, on to *ein*, as in *ein*, *ein*, *ein*,

The Chicago Tribune.

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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1871.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

The Republican State Convention which met at Springfield on Wednesday was one of the largest, most enthusiastic, and harmonious political bodies that ever assembled in Illinois. Considering the fact that only one office was to be filled, and that for less than a full term, the turn-out was something remarkable. It became apparent at Springfield, the day before the convention met, that if ex-Governor Oglesby would allow his name to be used for the office of Congressman-at-Large he would receive the unanimous vote of the delegates—all the other candidates being willing and even desirous to withdraw in his favor. So far, however, from allowing his name to be presented to the convention, Governor Oglesby would not even say that he would accept the nomination if tendered to him, although he did not take the churlish attitude of saying that he would refuse it under every contingency. He succeeded in entreating the convention that the nomination would be extremely repugnant and embarrassing to him—that he could not consistently accept it after having published his letter declining to allow his name to be used in connection with the office, and that he should esteem it an act of mistaken kindness on the part of his friends if they should still insist upon nominating him. Under these circumstances the delegates who were not under instructions from their constituents to vote for him divided, accordingly, on a second choice, between General J. L. Beveridge, Colonel Thomas A. Boyd, Hon. Jesse K. Dubois, Colonel John I. Rinaker, and Colonel Clark E. Carr. Mr. S. W. Moulton, one of the most promising and eligible candidates in the list, had withdrawn his name by telegraph before the convention met.

General Beveridge was nominated on the first ballot. This result was due, in part, to the active and zealous support of many of the Cook County delegates, and in part to the inclination of the State at large to show their good will to the city of Chicago—in part, also, to the eminent military services and personal worth of General Beveridge himself. As General Beveridge had been in the field as a candidate only a short time, and had not made so much as a speech in support of his nomination by so large a vote was unexpected. It is hardly necessary, however, to introduce him to the people of the State, as he has already held several important civil positions, including that of State Senator, and as the soldiers of his regiment, the famous Eighth Illinois Cavalry, are scattered all over the State. General Beveridge is a plain, unpretending man, whose heart is in the right place, and whose votes in Congress will always be on the right side whether on political or financial issues. He has been an anti-slavery man from the beginning. He believes that the reconstruction measures of Congress were necessary to secure the results of the war, and that as the fruits of the war, the results being secured, the sword should be sheathed, and the equally important work of establishing harmony and friendship among all classes and sections of the country should be undertaken and pursued in good faith. In this respect he is fully in accord with the platform adopted at Springfield. He believes that specie payments should be resumed, and that taxation should be imposed for revenue only. These are among the principles which he will faithfully carry out in Congress, for, we have no doubt that he will be elected by a very large majority.

The platform adopted at Springfield remains the party to which the long-deferred policy of honesty in the administration of the Government is to be intrusted. It had already been committed to this policy, so far as their members in both branches of Congress could commit them, but had not heretofore expressly endorsed it. We look upon this action as one of the most hopeful signs of the times. It indicates that the Republicans of Illinois, ever foremost in inaugurating noble reforms and upholding sound principles, recognize that, whether for good or ill, they are destined to live under the same flag and constitution with the Southern people—and hence in partnership with them—that they prefer to live in peace, and in terms of respect between sections, rather than plunge us once more into the war, more than the lost ones of their households respect them to remember, and desiring sincerely to remove all obstacles to the renewed peace and prosperity of the country. Such a position is noble, patriotic, and Christian, and we hope that it may be imitated by other States, and that its admonition may be heeded by the Senate, where the Amnesty bill now rests, for the future action of that body.

On the subject of taxation the convention passed the two following resolutions:

"Resolved, That as it will be necessary and desirable for the revenue needed to defray the expenses of the government to pay interest on the bonds of the country, as it matures, such surplus should be so adjusted as not to prejudice the industrial interests of the country, and hence, if inadequate, we favor so much increase of the present rate of duties as will produce the necessary revenue.

"Resolved, That we favor the repeal of the National Treasury, after the payment of all the bonds of the United States, maturing after the year 1876, such portion of the internal revenue taxes as may be necessary to pay the current expenses of the government economically administered, and the pensions, which should be kept as strictly within their proper limits as possible, and that the remainder of the internal revenue taxes, which yield the most money with the least burden upon the industry of the country, be first reduced, and that the duties on imports be so adjusted as to bear lightest upon the necessaries of life, and that the duties on those articles are heartily approved. We give our unreserved endorsement to these resolutions. We should not have been satisfied with the first resolution unexplained by the second, for without the latter it would have been doubtful whether the meaning of the two stood together or apart. As the two stand together they are perfectly satisfactory to us, and they reflect the opinions of the great body of the Republicans of Illinois, and of nine-tenths of the people irrespective of party. This is a platform upon which the issue can be carried this fall by a rousing majority, and if the party is equally successful at the polls next fall in Illinois, and especially in choosing learned and high-toned men for the judiciary, there will be no difficulty in electing the Republican city and county ticket.

AGRICULTURAL FAIRS.

We hear, through the daily papers of St. Louis, the notes of busy preparation for the annual fair of the Agricultural and Mechanical Association of that city. This association has become the most prominent institution of St. Louis, and its fairs have become the event of the year. It is precisely such an institution as Chicago ought to have. Though, owing to the multiplicity of other enterprises, both of a public and a private nature, we can hardly hope to establish an agricultural and mechanical institute of the kind which shall absorb the interest of our citizens as completely as that of the St. Louisians is absorbed in theirs this fall, yet there is no reason why we may not with sagacious management, build up an institute which should be as marked a credit to our public spirit as the other Chicago enterprises to which we are accustomed (too much so, sometimes, perhaps, say,) to point the finger of local pride.

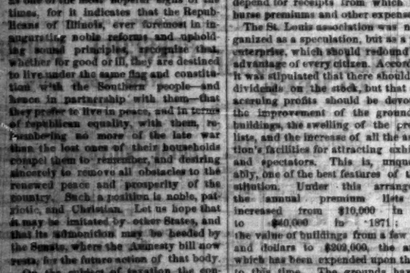
For the benefit of those of our readers who may wish to give this matter some thought, we embody herewith, from the St. Louis papers, a sketch of the career of the St. Louis Fair, and of the policy which has made it so beneficial to that city. The association was organized in the fall of 1856, and held its first fair in the autumn of the same year; so that the coming fair (making allowance for a suspension during the war) is the eleventh of the annual exhibitions of the association. For their grounds the association purchased an area of fifty acres, located four miles out in the northwest, on the Court House, paying therefor $50,000. These grounds have since been enlarged by the addition of thirty-five acres. They are rather less accessible than the Dexter Park of Chicago, the slightly greater distance of the latter being more than offset by its superior number of steam and street railway approaches, and by the perfect facilities for the shipping and foraging of stock afforded by the adjacent stock yards. It is safe to say that the numerous railroads communicating with Dexter Park would have no difficulty in carrying 40,000 people comfortably to and from the fair grounds each day, were the fare charged not exceed 25 cents per head for the round trip. This is the most important point, since it is on large crowds of spectators that an enterprise of the sort mentioned must depend for receipts from which to disburse premiums and other expenses.

The St. Louis association was not organized as a speculation, but as a public enterprise, which should redound to the advantage of every citizen. Accordingly, it was stipulated that there should be no dividends on the stock, but that all the accruing profits should be devoted to the improvement of the grounds and buildings, the swelling of the premium lists, and the increase of all the association's facilities for attracting exhibitors and spectators. This is, unquestionably, one of the best features of the institution. Under this arrangement, the annual premium lists have increased from $10,000 in 1856, to $30,000 in 1871. In 1857, the value of buildings from a few thousand dollars to $209,000, the amount which has been expended upon them up to this time. The grounds have cost $112,000 in all, and are doubtless worth considerably more than that sum now. The effect of the policy which we have described upon the annual receipts of the association is shown in the following table of receipts for the five years preceding the present:

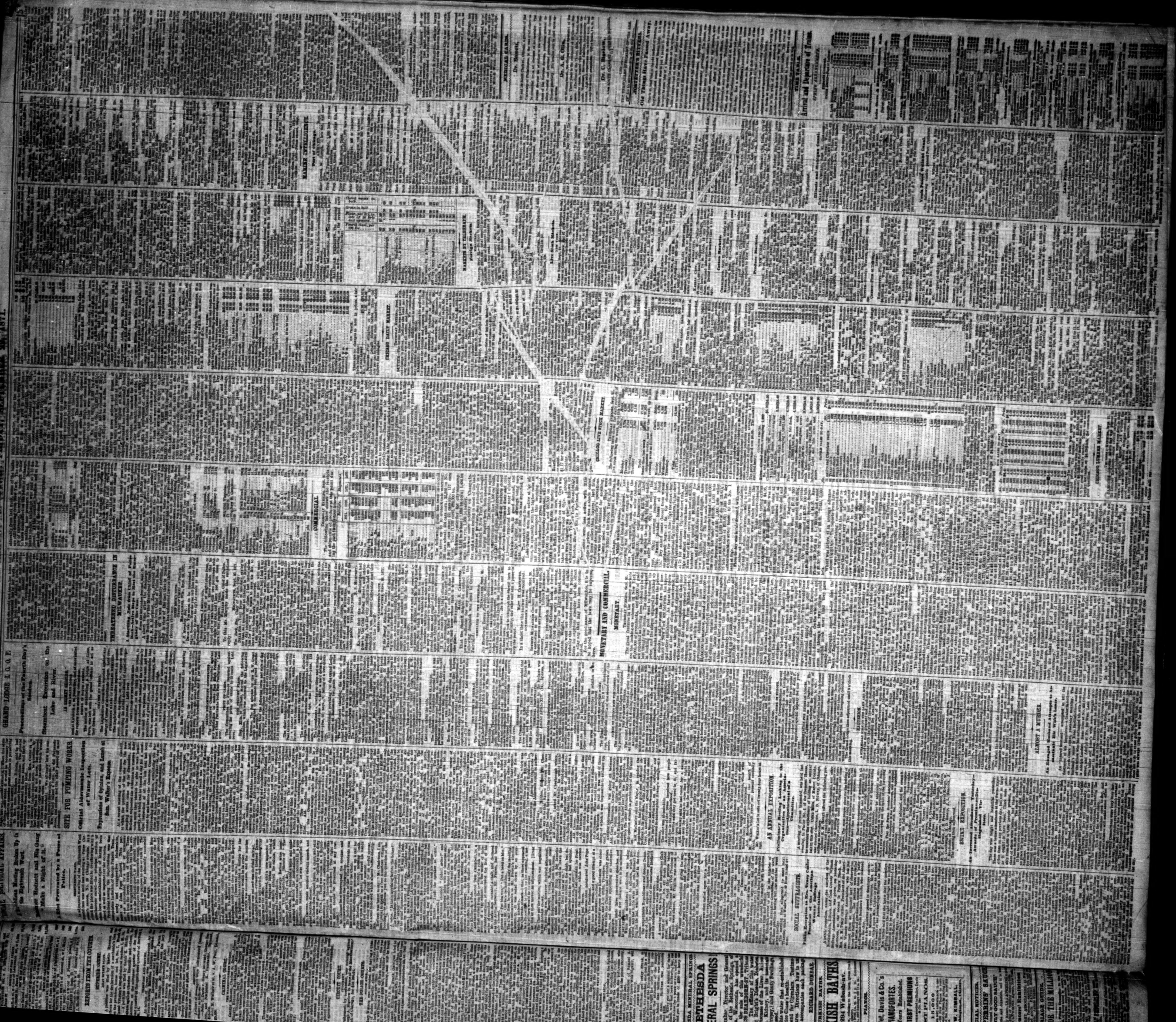
YEAR.	GATE MONEY.	TOTAL RECEIPTS.
1866	$25,021	$41,000
1867	29,000	45,000
1868	40,000	59,000
1869	45,000	70,000
1870	56,000	75,000

The administration of the association's affairs has been kept pretty steadily in the hands of those executive officers who have proved capable, the Secretary having never been changed, and the President but twice. The stock is held by about seven hundred citizens, and is, as will be seen, a good property to hold, notwithstanding the profits are reinvested as fast as they accrue. The fair attracts annually to St. Louis great numbers of strangers, who spend many thousands of dollars in the city, and especially help the hotel interest to hold up its head and thrive, and to make the city more hospitable during the remainder of the year. It also gives the railroads a good harvest, and, above all, the facilities which it affords manufacturers for exhibiting their wares, and the owners of fancy stock, fruits, etc., for showing off their new varieties and specimens, are the means of attracting those classes to St. Louis and the vicinity as the most favorable location for their business.

New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Boston have Mechanics' Institutes and similar organizations of a permanent character, which have long been to those cities what this fair is to St. Louis; what nothing at all is to Chicago. There is no question but that our city suffers through this important lack. The great swine show which terminates to-day, and which has been the best exhibition of swine ever seen in America, has probably proved an unprofitable enterprise, so far as immediate pecuniary receipts are concerned, chiefly because it was a special show, not combined with features which would attract people generally. To secure the most favorable results it should have



The premium Jersey cow into the ... sudden reappearance of that ... tion which the Presidential ... made went on for a while in person the ... Governor of General Beveridge or any other Cook County man the Congressman-at-Large, and got overwhelmingly defeated. But in the Cook County delegation, and afterward in the ... tion, and after the ... ballot, the ... ing to the ... ing to the ... ing to



POLITICAL.

Republican State Convention of Illinois.

Speeches of General Sheridan, Senator Trumbull, Ex-Governor Oglesby, and Governor Palmer.

After the report of the Committee on Resolutions of the Republican State Convention, which has been published in full, had been read, and adopted in response to the urgent demand of the convention, General J. L. Beveridge, who had been nominated for Congressman-at-large, spoke as follows:

GENERAL BEVERIDGE.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: The gentleman who presided over the deliberations of the Democratic State Convention, which met at Springfield last Wednesday, had been selected